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Ordinance No. 224.

An ordinance prohibiting any person to allow weeds, fish or rubbish to remain in or upon any premises, owned or controlled by him, or on any sidewalk in front of any premises owned or controlled by him, or in the street to the middle thereof in front of any premises, owned or controlled by him, or upon any vacant lot or lots, owned or controlled by him, and providing a penalty for the violation of same.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Amarillo, Texas: 1. Any person who shall hereafter permit any weeds, fish or rubbish to remain in or upon any premises, owned or controlled by him, after the same shall have become injurious to the health of other persons, who reside in the vicinity of such premises, or permit any weeds, fish or rubbish of any kind to remain on any sidewalk in front of premises owned or controlled by him, or in the street to the middle thereof in front of any premises owned or controlled by him, or upon any vacant lot or lots, owned or controlled by him; any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than one nor more than ten dollars.

2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as provided by law.

Passed by the City Council of the City of Amarillo, Texas, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1911.

Approved this 1st day of Au-

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS ON URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Preliminary Statement of Figures Compiled by Census Bureau Issued Yesterday Variations are Shown In Different Sections

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—The proportion of the population living in urban and rural territories, as shown by the latest census figures, has been determined by the Census Bureau and a preliminary statement covering every state and territory of continental United States has been issued by Census Director Burand. These statistics, which have been prepared under the direction of Mr. William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population in the Bureau of the Census, are derived from the population returns of the Thirteenth Decennial Census, taken as of April 15, 1910, and as compared in the statement with similar figures for the censuses of 1890 and 1890; they are subject to some possible revision, but it is hardly probable that such revision will materially effect the proportions as now given. The figures made public today bring out very forcibly the general trend of population toward the cities, and the widespread interest in the matter has prompted the Acting Director of the Census to furnish this information in advance to its publication in a bulletin, to be issued shortly, giving, in addition to a discussion of the urban and rural population of the country, detailed statistics concerning the increase and distribution of the population of the United States, the population per square mile, and the location of the center of population in 1910, as compared with preceding censuses.

Definition of Urban and Rural Population.
The Census Bureau, for purposes of discussion, has defined urban population generally as that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In the New England States, in addition to cities having this population, all towns having a population of 2,500 or more have also been classified as urban, without regard to the population of the villages (whether incorporated as such or not) which they may contain. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island political divisions of lesser area than the town do not exist. In New Hampshire there are only two such divisions, and in each of the three remaining states, although many such villages within town limits have been incorporated, they do not include all the actual villages in the state. For this reason it is not practicable in the New England states to make a statistical separation of the actual villages from the towns in which they are located. The result is that the "urban areas" in New England include some population which in other sections of the United States would be segregated as "rural." This departure from the general rule, rendered necessary by local conditions in New England, probably makes no great change in the proportions of urban and rural population in those sections a considerable variation doubtless results, but there is no reason to suppose that it materially affects the distinguishing characteristics of urban and rural population as defined by census statistics.

Urban population being thus defined, the remainder of the country or state is classified as rural. In most of the states, therefore, the rural population consists of the population outside of cities or other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, but in the New England States it consists of the population outside of towns and cities having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

The comparisons of the urban and rural enumerations may be made either with respect to the varying proportions of the two classes at successive enumerations or with respect to the increase between enumerations. In order to contrast the proportion of the total population living in urban or rural territory at the census of 1910 with the proportion urban or rural at the preceding census, it is necessary to classify the territory according to the conditions as they existed at each census. On the other hand, in order to present fairly the contrast between urban and rural communities, as regards their rate of growth, it is necessary to consider the changes in population for the same territory which have occurred from one decennial census to another. For this purpose the territory which in 1910 was urban or rural, as the case may be, is taken as the basis, and the population in 1890 for the same territory is presented, even though part of the territory may, on the basis of its population at the earlier census, have then been in a different class. This avoids the disturbing effect on comparisons which would arise from the passage for example, of communities formerly classified as rural into the urban group.

Proportion of urban and Rural Population.

The proportion of the total population living in urban and rural ter-

gust, A. D. 1911.

(Seal)

J. H. PATTON,

Attest:

SAM J. BROWN,

City Secretary.

ritory at the censuses of 1910, 1900 and 1890, respectively is first shown for continental United States as follows:

Total population, 1910, 91,972,266; 1900, 75,994,375; 1890, 62,947,714.
Urban, 1910, 42,623,383; 1900, 30,780,875; 1890, 22,708,439.
Rural, 1910, 49,348,883; 1900, 45,213,500; 1890, 40,239,284.
Total per cent distribution, 1910, 46.6; 1900, 100.0; 1890, 100.0.
Urban, 1910, 46.2; 1900, 40.5; 1890, 36.1.
Rural, 1910, 53.7; 1900, 59.5; 1890, 63.9.

The total population of continental United States, according to the census of 1910, is 91,972,266, but of this population, under the definitions of the Census Bureau, 42,623,383, or 46.3 per cent, lived in urban territory, and 49,348,883, or 53.7 per cent lived in rural territory. The territory in 1900 and in 1890 similarly classified as urban—that is, the cities and other places at each census having 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 40.5 and 36.1 per cent, respectively, of the total population of the country. There has thus been a very considerable increase in the proportion of urban population in continental United States taken as a whole, but the proportions vary greatly for the individual states and for the different sections of the country.

In the New England division more than four-fifths of the population in 1910 lived in urban territory, as defined by the Census Bureau. Vermont is the only state in this division in which the population classified as urban is less than half the total population of the state, while in Rhode Island and Massachusetts more than nine-tenths, and in Connecticut very nearly nine-tenths, of the total population in 1910 is classified as urban.

In the Middle Atlantic division the urban population constituted more than seven-tenths of the total population, but the proportion of the state of New York alone was very nearly four-fifths, and that for New Jersey fully three-fourths.

In the East North Central and the Pacific divisions the urban territory in each case contained more than half the total population in 1910, but in the former division there were three states—Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin—and in the latter division one state—Oregon—in each of which the urban population comprised less than half but more than 40 per cent of the total population.

The urban population in 1910, for continental United States, is further distributed among cities and other places grouped according to specific limits of population: the proportion of the total population contained in each group at that census is also given. In comparison with similar proportions for the two preceding censuses.

The proportion of the population in each group of urban communities was larger in 1910 than it was in 1900 and in 1890. With two exceptions—the groups comprising places from 250,000 to 500,000 inhabitants and from 100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants, which were slightly greater—the proportions in 1890 were less than in 1900.

Increase in Urban and Rural Population.

In order to compare the rate of growth in urban and rural communities it is necessary in each case, as previously explained, to consider the same territory and to note the changes in population which have occurred in that territory from one decennial census to another. With this end in view, another classification of places as urban or rural is made upon the basis of population in 1910.

For continental United States as a whole, it appears from this that the total population in 1910 of those cities and other places which at that time had a population of not less than 2,500 each was 42,623,383; and that in 1900 the total population of these same places was 31,587,542. It will be noted that the latter figure is considerably larger than the figure previously given for the total population in 1900 of those places which at that time had over 2,500 each, namely, 30,780,875. The differences (406,667) is the net result of the changes which have occurred in the several states and territories, arising, first, from the passage of places classed as rural in 1900 into the urban group in 1910, either as separate communities or by annexation to cities which in 1900 had over 2,500 inhabitants but which now have less than that number of inhabitants.

A comparison of the figures for continental United States, as just given, shows an increase since 1900 in the population living in urban territory of 11,035,841, or 34.9 per cent. The total population living in rural territory in 1910—that is, in the remainder of continental United States outside of urban communities—was 49,348,883, as compared with a total population living in the same territory in 1900 or 44,407,922, an

ELKS TAKE PART IN ASTORIA CARNIVAL

Astoria, Ore., Aug. 11.—Astoria was again the center toward which the people of this and the neighboring States turned their eyes today, and the second day of the big centennial celebration saw hundreds of visitors enter the city in addition to those who came yesterday to witness the opening ceremonies. Today and tomorrow have been set aside for the entertainment of the Elks. The members of the order will have a place in the big military parade tomorrow and those who remain here over Sunday will be entertained at a monster clam bake.

Togo Ends Philadelphia Visit.
New York, Aug. 11.—Beginning with a theater party tonight there will follow in rapid succession a series of notable social and other public functions arranged in honor of Admiral Togo, who is to be the guest of New York city during the next five days. Two entire floors of one of the prominent Broadway hotels have been reserved for the accommodation of the distinguished visitor and his suite. Tomorrow he will pay a visit to the United States Military Academy at West Point making the trip up the Hudson and return aboard the naval yacht Mayflower. Sunday will be spent in a sight-seeing tour of the metropolis, followed by an official dinner in the evening at the Hotel Knickerbocker.

Dental Notice.
Dr. Sutherland is now located in the Bank of Commerce Building, room 6. 234-4th

Ordinance No. 225.

An ordinance prohibiting any person or persons, railroad company or street railway companies from obstructing any street, alley, sidewalk, crossing or thoroughfare within the corporate limits of said city by leaving thereon any car, rolling stock or engine for a longer time than five minutes, and providing a penalty for the violation of same.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Amarillo, Texas:

Section One—No person or persons, railroad company or street railway company shall obstruct any street, alley, sidewalk, crossing or other thoroughfare of said City by leaving thereon any car or rolling stock for a longer time than five minutes, or stop or cause to be stopped any railway engine or car across any street, alley, road, highway or other passage, so as to obstruct or interfere with free passage thereon for a longer time than five minutes.

Section Two—Any person or persons, railroad company or street railway company violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed twenty-five dollars.

Section Three—All ordinances or part of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section Four—This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its publication, according to law.

Passed by the City Council on this the first day of August, A. D. 1911.
Approved by the Mayor on the first day of August, A. D. 1911.
(Seal) J. H. PATTON,
Mayor.

Attest:
SAM J. BROWN,
City Secretary.

increase in rural population during the same period of 4,941,850, or 11.1 per cent. For continental United States as a whole, therefore, the rate of increase for the population of urban areas was fully three times that for the population living in rural territory.

Of the total increase in the population of continental United States during the past decade (15,977,691) it also appears that seven-tenths (11,035,841) was in urban territory, and that only three-tenths (4,941,850) was in rural territory.

Considering the nine geographic divisions of continental United States the table shows that the largest increases in urban population since 1900 are for the Pacific, West South Central, and Mountain divisions, in order named, the percentages of increase being 102.1, 68.5 and 65.1, respectively. Of the 15 states and territories comprising these 3 divisions there are 5 states in which the increase in urban population is less than 50 per cent, and in 6 of them it is more than 100 per cent. In all of the states and territories comprising the Mountain and Pacific divisions there has also been a considerable increase in rural population, but in 2 of them the increase is less than 20 per cent.

The New England division on the other hand, shows the smallest percentage of increase in urban population, namely, 21.5 per cent. The lowest percentage of increase for any states in this division is that for Maine, 12.3 per cent and the highest that for Rhode Island, 27.4 per cent. For the New England division as a whole there has been a slight decrease in rural population during the past decade; in 2 states of this division—Vermont and New Hampshire—the rural population has decreased, while in 3 others the increase in rural population is less than 5 per cent, and in 1 state—Rhode Island—it is only 6.4 per cent.

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J. SAM BARCUS, President

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